

Sound And Timely Advice

In a signed editorial for the Kansas City Call, Editor C. A. Franklin, suggesting a cure for incompetence for Negro workers, gave some practical and timely advice which should be taken to heart by all Negroes.

"It was a sad hour for the paper when he sat down and listened to the experiences of a merchant who had employed young Negro women in his retail establishment only to have to dismiss nine out of ten of them for gross incompetence," stated Mr. Franklin. "That they would be inexperienced he knew, but that they would bring to the job surliness, impudence, insubordination and a general disregard of customers, he did not anticipate."

"The wages paid were ample, many times what these workers had been getting in the domestic employment they were accustomed to. The hours were only eight. The work was within their capacity. But nine out of ten of them had to be dismissed. Their failure cannot be explained away. It is a disheartening situation!"

"The grandparents of these young people made a far different showing. If they worked in homes, they copied speech and manners of their employers."

"In business they proved themselves diligent and trustworthy. The Negro bank messenger in his day and generation was what the armored car and armored guards are today. Yet for the most part they were barely able to read and write. Present day incompetents are graduates of elementary and high schools. But they lack the will to make good. The things they copy are the latest extremes in dress, the wildest mannerisms, the most shocking slang. To cap it all, they think it smart to be rough and tough."

"Negroes do not have to be uncouth. There are communities in the communities of the United States where our children on their way to and from school act like little gentlemen and ladies. With that start in life, goodwill is deservedly theirs."

"Whatever is the cause, cure must be applied! To that end, we now offer a suggestion: It is that the present training given in Negro schools be supplemented with lessons directed at preparing the child for the day when he will be a bread winner. We are sorry that such training takes years, but God knows that it will be worth it whenever it is gotten if it will save us from more young women of whom nine out of ten often prove unfit."

"If you do not like our suggestion, what is yours? Like the editor, you must realize that in a work-a-day world, Negro boys and girls must make good, or starve."

"The need is here, the need is now!"

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Negro Ushers Rebuke Patrons of Own Race

For Theatre Vandalism

Chicago, Aug. 17.

A certain element of the Negro trade attracted to the Oriental theatre by Lionel Hampton's orchestra two weeks ago brought so much dis- appointed to the newly installed colored usherettes here that they voiced their opinion through a letter to The Chicago Defender, prominent colored weekly which introduced it in this week's issue.

Apparently unbeknown to the management of the theatre, the usherettes wrote as follows:

To the Editor of the
Chicago Defender:

"Due to the fact that Lionel Hampton brought many of our people to the Oriental theatre, we, the usherettes, would like to register our dis- appointment in the conduct of our people, of whom we had great expectation. We entertained the hope that his coming would have increased color patronage, and with the coming of that patronage the opportunity would have been presented for our people to increase the respect held for them by the theatre-going public."

"We were greatly embarrassed to find disappointment in (1) their appearance in zoot suits and similar extreme dress; (2) obscenity, profanity and language; (3) their rude conduct in drinking and displaying a conduct which is the result of the influence of liquor; (4) their intrusion into unwarranted prerogatives, such as dancing in the aisles, and the uninvited and vulgar dancing on the stage by the members of the audience; (5) their clowning and standing around in the lobby between performances."

"The usherettes are recent appointees in this loop theatre, and with it goes an opportunity for racial representation, of which we are very conscious, and each day we seek to present the best to the public. In view of that, we were especially delighted with the coming of orchestras whose members are colored, and we were very anxious that our race would have representation of the highest level, both as entertainers, and audience. Thus, you can see our embarrassment at this conduct."

Management of the Oriental said that over \$1,000 in damage was done by the patrons during the Hampton engagement. This included the slashing of a valuable oil painting and the

cutting of seats, carpets and railing covers.

Hampton grossed a total of \$25,800 on the week, the first time he played the Oriental. His past appearances in Chicago have all been at the Regal.

—From Variety

NO SUPERIOR RACE

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

MANY are asking today, "Is there a practical method of solving the problems of our racial groups so that a united America may work harmoniously together for a common cause? And is there a sure means of uniting all races and nations throughout the earth in a common brotherhood, so that a just world peace can be securely established following this war?"

They point to the Nazi attempt to set up the Teutonic type as a superior race, destined to rule the world and now occupied in exterminating the Jewish people in all German occupied countries, claiming them to be an "inferior" race. They point to the Japanese military machine calling upon all people with a little more pigmentation in their skins, whether they are so-called "yellow, red or black," to arise for the establishment of the "colored races," as the superior men, destined to exterminate or enslave the whites. In the United States they point to the "color problem," the darkest blot in the history of a so-called free Democracy.

Followers of the Baha'i Faith, which will celebrate its first centennial May 23, 1944, with special services in 60 countries of the world, including the great American celebration in the beautiful temple of peace on the shores of Lake Michigan in Wilmette, Ill., believe that the effect of this world conflict will be to establish only one superior race on earth: the human race; and that a just world peace in accordance with the laws of God, is no longer a pious hope but a practical necessity for the preservation of that human race.

The Founder of this Faith laid down 12 basic principles on which Baha'is believe that the laws of the day of peace must be founded, and the first of these is the "oneness of mankind." He said to the world of humanity, "Ye are all leaves of one tree and the nations and peoples are like its branches, while human individuals are similar to its blossoms and fruits. There is no longer to be a division among mankind, one part has called 'the people of the Book' or the 'pure three' and the other the 'evil tree,' but all are to be immersed alike in the sea of divine generosity."

The discoveries of all the races and nations are regarded by Baha'is as the fruits of that common tree of humanity to be used for the benefit of the entire human race, and that there must be no difference made among any of them.

At the present time, 22 railroads and 15 labor unions are on trial before the President's new Committee on Fair Employment Practices on charges that they discriminate against Negroes. The Southern Railroad, operating in the Southeast, states in its reply brief that it has never employed a Negro engineer because that would have been "bitterly resented by its clientele."

Baha'is believe that no individual government can successfully legislate into existence such a great forward step in the development of the human world as the actual realization in everyday living of the unity of mankind, but that there is a higher power, the Divine Power brought to man through the Word of God, and that it is this power which will bring about a new consciousness and make not only possible but easily practicable through a process of true spiritual education the establishment of the oneness of the human world. This is the object toward which every true Baha'i is working in every country of the earth.—Elizabeth Cheney.

PRO:

Cornelius McDougald,
Jr.,
Counsellor-at-Law,
New York City.

THE NEGRO in his group thinking has come a long way from the days of 1921 when Marcus Garvey and W. E. B. DuBois publicly engaged in a bitter and unfortunate feud over the relative merits of the U.N.I.A. and the N.A.A.C.P. The answer to this week's question, in those days, would have been an unquestionable "no." Happily, today the answer is as clearly "yes." The American Negro of my generation has not been exposed to the propaganda of dislike for the West Indian Negro, consequently, there is little or no antagonism. There are, perhaps, a few die-hards in both groups keeping the spark alive, but they are a small inarticulate minority. We realize now that the American and West Indian Negro were both brought to this Hemisphere in the same foul holds of the same slave ships, both having been exploited, enslaved and persecuted, and both being subjected to the same oppressions and indignities visited upon the heads of black men everywhere. Let us be thankful that we now recognize our common heritage of misfortune and that our future is that of the black man all over the world. No matter where he finds himself or where he came from. Let us fight among ourselves only to close ranks and cast out those false prophets of dissension who seek to divide us so that we may be more easily ruled.



Four New Historians Will Receive Awards

DETROIT, Mich.—At the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History here the last three days of this month will be awarded on October 31 four history prizes for the new historians who have shown the highest qualifications in the materials submitted to the judges of the Committee of Award.

The first prize of \$100 for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History during the year ending September 30 goes to Dr. Marion Thompson Wright, of Howard University, for her "Laws of New Jersey and the Negro."

The second prize of \$50 for the next best article goes to Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter, of the Moorland Library, for her "David Ruggles, an Apostle of

Human Rights.

The prize for the best book review submitted to this magazine for the same year goes to Dr. John Hope Franklin, of North Carolina State College, for his appraisal of Dr. L. P. Jackson's "Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia."

The prize of \$25 for the next best review goes to Professor W. Edward Parson, of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, for his evaluation of Zora Neale Hurston's "Dust Tracks on a Road," an Autobiography.

Four Awarded History Prizes

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.
At the twenty-eighth annual

CON:

Simon N. Hilliman,
Attorney-at-Law,
New York.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Edited by LLEWELLYN RANSOM

This is the 111th anniversary of the freedom of West Indian Negroes. Do you feel that the antagonism between American and West Indian Negroes is a dead issue?

AUG 21 1943

THE CONFLICT that existed between the American and West Indian Negroes years ago when both were new to our northern cities, and when life for both was unstable and rather insecure, does not exist today in such great degree, yet it is not dead by any means. When the early West Indian came filled with

the idea of a new life and greater liberties, he was at first surprised by the apparent docility of his American brother. He himself appeared to the American Negro as too militant and self-assertive. This plus his differences in speech and personal mannerisms created conflict. They began to segregate themselves by church and social groups and even in business associations. The West Indian began to take the leadership in many instances. The Garvey movement took on greater proportions than had any American Negro organization before that time. This movement, because it took in many Negroes, helped to bring about better relations. On the other hand it widened the gap between leaders of both groups. When the movement dwindled it left cliques and petty groups that still carry on antagonisms. Although much of the obvious differences have disappeared through inter-marriage, second generation training, and common struggles, yet among older people and new comers this antagonism is, unfortunately, kept alive.

AUG 21 1943



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NOV 13 1943

Mrs. Paul Robeson Introduces Head Of New Fisk School Of African Studies

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (ANP) —

Writing the students of Fisk University on the occasion of the opening of the new School of African Studies at that institution, Mrs. Robeson said last week:

"I have come to realize a fact which we all as Negroes know anyway, but seldom admit and face. This is the fact that we are all lumped together as Negroes, without regard for our widely different physical, mental, cultural and temperamental backgrounds.

"In my travels about the world I have come to realize that we are lumped together as Negroes,—13 million of us,—we are lumped together, in the world view, as colored peoples, which term includes the West Indian Negro, the African, the Chinese, the Indian and the Malayan.

"Which means that instead of being regarded as part of a lump of 13 million, we are actually looked upon as part of a lump of one billion.

"Whether we want to be or not, you and I are not only brothers and sisters in our little American family, we are also fellow members in the very big family of colored peoples. That is the reason I so confidently address you as my brothers and sisters, with no feeling of presumption. We are brothers and sisters in race, whether we like it or not. I personally, like it very much.

"I like it because for the past seven years I have been looking into this matter of race, especially our race, of course, and have found a great deal of engendered pride of race.

"And it is this information that I would like to share with you.

"I grew up, as many of you are now growing up, very much aware of the Negro problem. It was part of the food and drink of our household. I wasn't bitter or sensitive, but I was fully conscious and informed.

"Or, so I thought, until I went abroad with Paul in 1928, and lived in England for 12 years. There in England, I gradually became conscious of the fact that I knew very little indeed about the Negro people, because, to my amazement, I found that the Negro people weren't just our own familiar 13 million American Negroes, they were also the 10 mil-

lion West Indian Negroes, about whom I knew just a little, and the 100 million African Negroes about whom I knew nothing whatever.

"Finding out about my new relations, about my African brothers and sisters, has been a thrilling and gratifying adventure. answered and fulfilled vague questions and yearnings which I remember faced me as a young American.

As an eager student I remember wondering, perhaps subconsciously, about my remote background, my roots, my Old Country. In the New York schools which I attended, my fellow-students, white, all had an Old Country. When we came to the study of history and particularly geography, there was always some Italian-American student who was thrilled with the lesson on Italy, some French-American student who was delighted with the lesson on France, and so on. And often some timid student would get up and tell us about a trip his or her parents had taken to the Old Country, and how fascinating it had been to see all those places and people whence they came.

"I remember very clearly that everybody seemed to have an Old Country, except me. Except us Negroes. We were never taught anything about Africa, never had heard or read anything about Africa. If we thought about Africa at all, we thought of her, inaccurately as I know now, as a wild full of savage people dressed up in loincloths, performing weird dances, yelling war whoops, and living side by side with lions.

"Correcting this wholly wrong impression, and learning something of the real facts about Africa, both past and present, has been for me a happy and extremely rewarding adventure, an adventure which I would like very much to share with you.

"Perhaps the first and most important step toward sharing this adventure and this information would be to take you by the hand for a walk along that road which I began to travel seven years ago in England, among the anthropologists. It was there that I learned something about my Old Country and my people.

"And to this end I have the honor to present to you the dean of all those anthropologists, a man who has lived and studied and worked in Africa for many years.

the author of many distinguished books on Africa and Africans, the author of the famous book, "The Golden Stool," which brought about a new and more sympathetic understanding of the African by the British, a gentleman and a scholar who first of all respects us as a race, and who knows about our history, background and present condition, particularly in Africa.

"He feels and hopes, as I do, that his knowledge of Africa will be of great interest and value and use to you, and he has come to Fisk to share it with you.

"As one of his most respectful and grateful students, I have the honor to present to you Dr. Edwin Smith.

History Ass'n Names Winners Of Study Awards

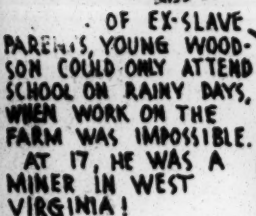
Defender Chicago. III

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History this week announced the names of the four winners of the annual awards given by the association to new historians who have shown the highest qualifications in the material submitted.

The first prize of \$100 for the best article contributed to the Journal of Negro History, official organ of the association, goes to Dr. Marian Thompson Wright, of Howard university for her "Laws of New Jersey and the Negro."

The second prize of \$50 for the next best article submitted to the Journal goes to Dorothy B. Porter of the Howard University library, for "David Ruggles an Apostle of Human Rights."

Dr. John Hope Franklin, of North Carolina State college, gets the \$50 prize for the best book review of the year, and the second book review prize of \$25 goes to Prof. W. Edward Farison of A. and T. college in Greensboro, N. C. These awards will be made at the closing session of the 28th annual meeting of the association to be held in Detroit, Oct. 31.



IF I WERE A NEGRO
Christian Recorder
Eyes On The Future
Philadelphia, Pa.

$$\bar{B}_y$$

THE RT. REV. BERNARD J. SHEIL

If I were, a Negro, I would be thankful for my heritage, for the traditions of my people, for a culture which presents such a hopeful contrast to the artificial and material elements now dominant in our modern civilization.

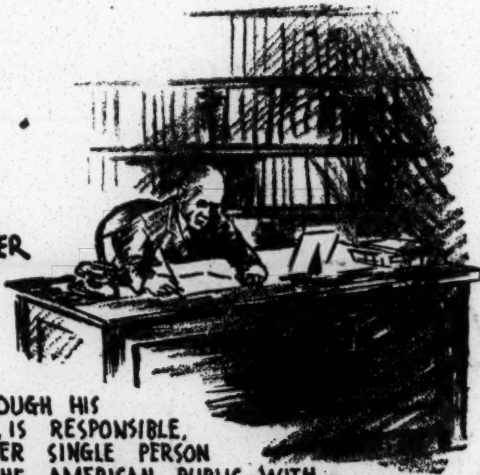
Above all I would be grateful for that inherent spiritual strength, fashioned in the crucible of persecution and suffering—a strength, moreover, which must one day succeed in breaking down the false, the unethical, the unchristian barriers of intolerance which have opposed the normal development of a great people, prepared and willing to make an important contribution to the future of America.

If I were a Negro, I would partici-



FROM 1903 TO 1906, DR. WOODSON WAS A SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES. HIS HEADQUARTERS WERE LOCATED NEAR THE SPOT WHERE THE FIRST JAPANESE FORCES LANDED AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

WOODSON
TEACHER, HISTORIAN, PUBLISHER



DR. WOODSON, THROUGH HIS SCHOLARLY WRITINGS, IS RESPONSIBLE, MORE THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE PERSON FOR FAMILIARIZING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WITH THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO TO WORLD HISTORY. HE IS THE ORIGINATOR OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, AND FOUNDER OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY. HIS WORKS ON NEGRO HISTORY ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE LIBRARIES OF EVERY IMPORTANT INSTITUTION OF LEARNING.

pate to my fullest strength in the war I would take advantage of all possible
 effort, because I would see in democratic opportunities for education, for the
 cy the one hope of true equality for all training of well-informed, competent
 people everywhere. Nor would I be dis- leaders in every field of human activity,
 heartened by the words and actions of politics, law, government, labor, letters.
 those, who, while paying lip-service to The future of society depends in large
 democratic ideals, make of democracy measure on the ability with which we
 a hypocritical covering for injustice can face and solve the difficult prob-
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his war is nothing if not a battle for a reinterpretation of the unalterable dignity of the human personality, for the restoration of basic human rights. Our fight is against all enemies, external and internal, of these Christian American concepts. Who would hesitate to join in this crusade, to fight in brotherly comradeship for such high ideals? Nor shall military victory be our final goal. To continue the battle for the fruits of this victory—such must be our mutual purpose and endeavor.

If I were a Negro, I would continue unrelentingly the struggle for equality and recognition. As a means to this

... would take advantage of all possible opportunities for education, for the training of well-informed, competent leaders in every field of human activity, of politics, law, government, labor, letters. The future of society depends in large measure on the ability with which we can face and solve the difficult problems of the post-war period. Education, intellectual, religious and moral, must provide the principles and the personnel for this task. To it the Negro people must dedicate their knowledge, experience and leadership.

Finally, if I were a Negro, I would fix my eyes steadily on the horizon of the future. The past is dead, shrouded in old pretense and error. It is the future and the future alone which holds out to us the sustaining hand of hope and the reward for courage, for devotion to ideals, for trust in our common Father and Creator.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. P. Robeson

A Welcome Crusade

An Associated Negro Press release announcing the formation of plans to launch a crusade against the high murder rate among Negroes in southern cities, will be hailed by social workers and citizens generally as one of the major necessities of our times. .

The movement, occasioned by the results of a study of homicides at Richmond, Virginia, and published under the caption of "Murder In the Deep South" in the October Survey Graphic, is calculated to reach into all phases of Negro life and organization of the South and effect changes for more wholesome living. Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia 1/31/35
The study is significant. It finds poor educational and housing conditions responsible for the alarmingly high homicide rate among our people. It finds slums, overcrowded living, illegitimacy, common-law marriages, part and parcel of the homicide anomaly. And to cope with the curve this appalling situation, the study recommends the hiring of Negro policemen and women to work among Negroes; improvement of housing and recreational conditions; equal justice in the courts, and adequate educational opportunities.

Let no intelligent student of social life among Negroes regard these findings lightly. It is of deep concern to all of us to see that something is done to end the ruthless and wanton destruction of life among Negro citizens. And while Atlanta was cited as one of the five cities in which a decline in the homicide rate had occurred, that citation alone is not enough. For, with about three months yet to go, our homicide rate, as of this date, has reached the 40th mark this year.

Finally, it cannot be emphasized too strongly, that the extreme leniency on the part of our law-enforcement officials towards Negroes killing each other, together with the almost total absence of Negro policemen in most southern cities, are the chief reasons why no headway is being made along this line. In time, however, it is to be hoped that these things will be corrected and the lives of Negroes taken more seriously.

Writes Letter To Fisk Students

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"Whether we want to be or not, you and I are only brothers and sisters in our little American Negro family, we are also fellow members in the very big family of colored people. That is the reason I so confidently address you as my brothers and sisters, with no feeling of presumption. We are brothers and sisters in race, whether we like it or not. I, personally, like

Great Singer's Wife Tells Negro Ameri- cans They Are Of Family Of One Bil- lion People

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Poor Conduct Prevails

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB - Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPLAINTS about the poor behavior and the distasteful public conduct of many colored people are rapidly rising. While many civic leaders and clergymen are making this issue the theme and topic of many of their discussions, criticisms from within and without the colored race in America are coming thick and fast. Despite the intense efforts of this newspaper and an aroused and alarmed minority of good citizens, bad behavior and poor conduct is conspicuous and evident on the part of the riff-raff and the scum of the race. They continue on in their derelict ways, swearing loudly, antagonizing their fellow Americans and making disgraceful spectacles of themselves. Instead of seeking to put a stop to it, by convincing these unlettered and undisciplined unfortunates, there has been a disgusting tendency on the part of some influential folk to excuse and justify the ridiculous and disgusting performances.



Mr. Bibb

Instead of seeking to arouse and awaken the blind and unthinking members of the colored race, who are bringing down the wrath and approbrium of impatient members of the dominant race, there are editors and spokesmen who are harping about, "remove the cause."

IT IS quite clear to all who ponder over the problems of life that the colored people are the suffering victims of the multiplied evils of discrimination. It is well known that they are compelled to live in circumscribed areas, where overcrowding and poor educational facilities are the order of the day. It is quite evident that economic exploitation has blighted the colored people with poverty and that they have been effectively denied the rights and privileges of American citizens. These truths are self-evident. But, nevertheless, the colored man will be compelled to modify and change his modes and manners of public conduct before any drastic changes will be wrought in his deplorable affairs.

AN EXAMPLE
For these reasons we are convinced that colored Americans must rise above all of the hindrances and hold themselves forth as quiet, courteous and considerate people, well worthy of better chances.

THE JEWS have been beaten and buffeted, they have been compelled to suffer unutterable indignities, they were "compelled to build brick without straw and sing the songs of Zion in a strange land." Yet they have beaten down the barriers to such an extent that they speak with convincing authority in the highest councils of this land. At this perilous time the colored American is almost compelled to lift himself by his own boot straps if he wishes to release his chains and fetters.

LITTLE RESPONSE
With the European war rapidly reaching a successful conclusion for the Allies, the Post Division of the Bureau of Labor warns the nation that 12,000,000 people may be out of work within six months after the cessation of hostilities. There is an alarming note in this prophesy, but it is well understood by students and thinkers that the colored man is doomed to feel the ax first. With persistent agitation against colored workers by their unrelenting and untiring enemies, it behooves every colored American to remove every stigma and every stain that now besmirches his escutcheon. The matter of his common conduct in public places, his attitude on the job, his demeanor and speech are being pointed out against him at every opportunity. What are we going to do about it?

SOUND TRUCKS are being used in some cities and the denizens of the colored communities are being advised and admonished about their actions. Placards have been hung up in public places, speeches from pulpits and forums, and newspapers have tipped their words with burning fire but the message has not gotten over in proper fashion.

MUST IMPROVE CONDUCT NOW

There has been no fixed determination anywhere to carry the campaign for better conduct in the homes and hearts of the people where it is most needed. No placards have been held high for the people to read. There has been no joint endeavor between pulpit, press and civic groups. And the complaints come flooding in.

INTERESTED whites have queried as to what is causing the extreme conduct. Colored miscreants are hilarious, boisterous and vulgar in some places, while in others they are surly, vindictive and overbearing. Those who are not going to the extremes in profligacy, intemperance, blasphemy and disrespect for law and order are overbearing, over-independent, belligerent and contemptible. Such actions bode no good for us and if flagrant offenders and malefactors are not reached and convinced of their unwise ways the entire race will be made to suffer. The entire race will suffer irreparable injury if we wait for adequate reforms in housing and for drastic changes in the economic, social and political systems. We must do our bit now. Our conduct must be improved.

Detroit To Be Journal and Guide Association
Norfolk, Virginia

Criticism Mounts As Leaders Seek To Find Excuses

Meeting Scene

Educators, Authors, To Be Heard Oct. 29-31

DETROIT, Mich. — The 28th annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will convene here on October 29-31. The local committee includes Harvey C. Jackson, Mrs. Sylvia M. Tucker, and L. C. Blount.

At the opening session John C. Dancy, of the Citizens committee, will introduce visitors. Professor Donald C. Marsh, of Wayne University, will speak of "Nationalities and Minority Groups" in the Detroit area. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the association, will express an appreciation of the progress of the Northwest, of Michigan in particular, along the pathway to freedom, and set forth the record of the Negro which entitles him to a share of that liberty.

On Saturday morning the conference will discuss "How We Can Help the Negro." Speakers will include Mrs. Madeline R. Morgan, of the Chicago public schools; Herman Dreer of the St. Louis public schools; Mrs. Constance Ridley Heslip, of the University of Toledo; Mrs. Jane Dabney Shackelford of the Terre Haute public schools, and Mrs. Verona E. Beckett of the Philadelphia public schools.

NEGLECTED ASPECTS OF HISTORY

At the afternoon session which will consider "Neglected Aspects of History Influenced by the Negro," speakers will be: Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln University, Mo.; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Morehouse College, Ga.; and James Ferguson, of Northwestern University.

On Saturday evening the public will hear "Outstanding Authors of 1943." These include Mrs. Rackham Holt, author of GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER; Dr. John Hope Franklin, author of THE FREE NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA; James A. Porter, author of MODERN NEGRO ART; and Dr. Norman D.

Humphrey and Dr. Alfred McClurg Lee, of Wayne University, authors of RACE RIOTS.

At the Sunday morning breakfast at 10 a. m. will be discussed "The Newspaper as a Source of the Truth."

FINAL SESSION SUNDAY

At the last session Sunday afternoon speakers will be, Miss Ruth Anna Fisher of the Library of Congress; Dr. Lester D. Jones, of Depaun University; and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University.

History Group to Hear Authors at Detroit Session

Baltimore, Md.
DETROIT, Mich. — Outstanding authors of 1943 will be among the featured speakers at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, in session here, October 29 to 31.

They will appear at a get-acquainted dinner, scheduled for the second day and will include Mrs. Rackham Holt, author of "George Washington Carver"; Dr. John H. Franklin, "The Free Negro in North Carolina"; Prof. James A. Porter, "Modern Negro Art"; Drs. Norman D. Humphrey and Alfred Lee, "Race Riot."

To Air Teaching Methods

Methods of teaching the races history in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges will be discussed by Mrs. Madeline Morgan, Chicago; Herman Dreer, St. Louis; Mrs. Constance R. Heslip, Toledo; and Mrs. Jane Dabney Shackelford of the Terre Haute public schools, and Mrs. Verona E. Beckett of the Philadelphia public schools.

The last day of the meet will be devoted to the newspaper and whether or not it expresses the public sentiment. Representatives from the Detroit Free Press, the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, the Detroit News, and the South Today, will participate.

59-1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Good Neighbor:

Cultural Relations With Africa--When?

FEB 17 1943

By Samuel Putnam

This is Negro History Week.

For all thoughtful, loyal-minded Americans, this should be a deeply stirring observance. On the cultural side, it is a good time to take stock of all the tremendous contributions which the Negro people have made to the arts, literature, and science of the world.

And this reminds me of something. For some while now I have been wondering why, in connection with our international (and not merely inter-American) cultural relations program, we do not pay some attention to the age-old and impressive culture of Africa. This would be especially appropriate in view of our military relations at the present moment with the Negro Republic of Liberia, where large numbers of American Negro troops are stationed, and where President Roosevelt recently paid a visit.



Samuel Putnam

FEB 17 1943

As Elizabeth Lawson points out, in her excellent Negro history study outline, "the Negroes were the founders of civilization along the Ganges, the Euphrates, and the Nile Rivers. Early Babylon was founded by a Negroid people. . . . Some scientists claim that on the west coast of Africa a civilization was set up very much like that of ancient Rome, but prior to it."

One thing we do know is that, as far back as the 11th century, Africans had a high degree of primitive industrial civilization. As that great scholar, the late Franz Boas remarked, they had invented and adopted the art of smelting while the European peoples were still using stone tools. They had learned to domesticate animals, had a developed system of agriculture and exchange, practiced gold

Modern Art Was Influenced by Negro

These facts, of an economic-industrial nature, are not so well known to most of us. Thanks to the enormous influence which the Negro has had on modern art, we do know something of his magnificent sculpture and his rock paintings. Indeed, the whole modern art movement, centering around an early-century Cubism, really derived its impetus from those carved Negro heads which Pablo Picasso used to keep on his mantlepiece in his Montmartre studio some 35 years ago (about 1907).

You will find all this set forth if you want to look up Andre Salomon's "L'Art Vivant," which is a way of being the official history of Cubism. The first Negro art show in London—in 1919, if I rightly recall—created a sensation, and critics such as Roger Fry, Clive Bell and others wrote lengthy essays on the subject. It is true, this "discovery" of the Negro and his art tended to degenerate into a snobbish upper-class craze, when exploited by writers like Jean Cocteau, Blaise Cendrars, Carl Van Vechten, and others; but this in no wise detracts from the essential validity of the great African contribution to the arts.

And sculpture and painting are and adopted the art of smelting by no means the sum of that contribution. All the world is aware of our debt to Negro music—the southern spirituals, the blues, jazz. We have heard, too, of outstanding Negro authors like Richard Wright,

Langston Hughes, and others. What we do not realize, perhaps, is that this is no new thing, that there are more than a hundred Ethiopian and Ethiopian-Arabic literary manuscripts in existence, while (as Miss Lawson tells us) the "Epic of the Suman" is looked upon as one of the world's great classics.

"A Good Worker But, a Bad Slave"

A point that deserves to be stressed is, that it was, precisely, the Negro's industrial-cultural background which led to his being enslaved in the America's in preference to the migratory Indian, who did not possess this culture. As the distinguished Brazilian anthropologist, Arthur Ramos, points out, "the Negro was a good worker but a bad slave." He had capabilities and techniques that were valuable to his masters, but he never resigned himself to servitude.

In this connection, it seems to me that during this Negro History Week we should not forget the great epic of Palmares, the famous runaway-slave republic which was set up in the State of Alagoas in north-east Brazil in the 17th century, and which lasted for 67 years (1630-1697). Professor Ramos has told us of the high degree of economic and social organization which prevailed in Palmares.

Today, throughout this hemisphere—in both the Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Americas—the Negro is a dominant cultural figure. He has, for one thing, given a new breath of life to Spanish poetry; and in Brazil, the land of our re-fighting ally, he is a veritable beacon, pointing the way to a new national life and a new civilization.

But the deathless memory of Palmares lingers always. . . . Isn't it about time that we were establishing cultural relations with Africa?

The Union House Votes Praise of Negro Race in Resolution by Turpeau!

Gillespie Hits Columbus,
Ray Lauds Ohio for Aid

NATIONAL NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Press State Service

Columbus.—The House today adopted a resolution by Representative Benjamin F. Turpeau (R., Hamilton), Negro, introduced in observance of Negro History Week and commending "the Negro race upon its achievements and attainments during its period of freedom, and its rise in the scale of human endeavor."

Before the vote the House listened in silence to a bitter speech by Representative Chester K. Gillespie (R., Cleveland), Negro, flaying racial discrimination which he charged exists in Columbus and elsewhere in Ohio.

When he first came to Columbus in 1933 as a legislator, Mr. Gillespie told the House, he was the only Negro who attended the public theaters and ate in downtown Columbus restaurants.

"In restaurants they passed out cards explaining to patrons why they had to serve me," he said. "There's been some improvement since, even in dark and backward Columbus. Other Negroes go to some of these places. And in restaurants, although they pass out those cards to the other patrons, they no longer give me one."

The cards he referred to cite the anti-discrimination law.

Mr. Gillespie also cited alleged discrimination at Xenia, where Wilberforce University, Negro coeducational institution, is located.

"They don't permit colored people at the theaters in Xenia," he asserted. "Recently students at Wilberforce decided they were going. A serious riot resulted. The theater afterwards was closed temporarily."

Speaking briefly for the Turpeau resolution, Congressman Sandy Ray (R., Franklin), Negro minister, quietly took issue with the Clevelanders.

"Ohio has been something of a promised land to Negroes since the days of slavery," said Mr. Ray. "The state has probably made a larger contribution to the progress of the Negroes than any other state because the Negro has found friends among the dominant group. I am hoping for more friends and a better understanding and that there may be continued and more rapid progress for the Negroes."

None of the white members took part in the debate.—Cleveland Press.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

PROCLAIMED BY DEWEY

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 11—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey by official proclamation this week, set aside the period of February 8 through February 14 as Negro History Week in the state of New York.

The Governor's proclamation is working shoulder to shoulder with all other loyal Americans for the national good. "Now, therefore, I, Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim the week of February 8 through February 14 as NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, and do hereby urge the people of the State to recognize and pay tribute to the achievements of the Negro race. "In this war Negroes are playing an important role in our armaments production work on the war forces abroad and in the vital groes have made to the welfare of the nation."

Schuyler's Doctrine of Despair

Daily Worker, N.Y.
By James W. Ford

No one can be as effective in compromising the Negro people as a Negro himself who is disposed to do it. It is harmful indeed when his ideas are reactionary. It is all the more serious when advancement of the Negro people is gaining ascendancy or at least is coming to the fore, and is being attacked not only by avowed enemies, but also by ostensible friends.



James W. Ford

George S. Schuyler tries to make believe that he is angry and in violent disagreement with the use of the word Negro. Upon close examination we find that he is objectively attacking the fundamental basis for eliminating those evils with which the Negro people are afflicted. The moment he begins to marshal the arguments of his alleged disagreement it becomes obvious that his ideas are reactionary and cynically derogatory of the Negro people.

Schuyler says that the word Negro has caused more harm to the Negro people than anything else and it should be abolished. He declares that he has a sinking feeling when he hears some person say "I'm proud to be a Negro." He further declares that "we should launch a non-violent non-cooperative campaign against it."

We have to explain the reactionary nature of the ideas of Schuyler in the light of the war. Schuyler is opposed to the war and the participation of the Negro people in it. He denounces its national liberation character and writes: "I am enjoying the embittered and disillusioned yammering of the liberal intellectuals like Pearl Buck who are just now discovering that this war has ceased to be a fight for freedom." Schuyler emphasizes: "The war has ceased to be a fight for freedom because it never was such a fight."

"INDIFFERENCE"

Schuyler wrote in a letter to the *Daily Worker*, Dec. 25, 1941:

do not know what he (Hitler—JWF) would do if he would come over here, but I do know what these crackers have done over here and I don't see how Hitler can do worse. My attitude toward the war is one of indifference as to its outcome."

Schuyler is convinced against this war and wishes to cause disturbance in its prosecution. That is the real essence in the suggestion for a "non-violent, non-cooperative campaign" for the abolition of the word Negro. For if Schuyler wanted to seek a real solution to the problems of the Negro people he would go to the root of the matter and find out the real sources of Negro discrimination.

We find that Negro oppression has its basis in fascist imperialism represented by Hitlerism and the Axis and native fascist agents of Hitler in our own country. Solution to Jim Crow and oppression calls for an all-out struggle and the unity of all anti-fascist forces for the military destruction of the Axis powers and defeat of their agents inside our country.

Any discussion about the word Negro has to be considered therefore in relation to the fight against Hitler and Hitlerism. The word Negro has varied meanings. From the etymological standpoint it is derived from the Latin word for black. In the Spanish language the word for black is NEGRO.

CAUSES OF JIM CROW

But, of course, etymological derivation of words have little significance in the field of economics, politics and social problems. The truth of the matter is that the Negro people are identified by the word Negro, not because of the word itself; nor is it the cause of Negro oppression.

Negro oppression arises from five basic factors, viz.:

- (1) From the fact that in their majority they are hemmed in and tied down in the Black Belt of the South without political rights.
- (2) From the fact of common economic degradation because of denial of full use of the land, and, one may say, from the fact of repression of the Negro bourgeoisie which strives for control of the market.

(3) From the fact of a common culture which is stifled.

(4) From the fact of a common spiritual and psychological background that is prevented from full development.

(5) From the fact of a common language which the Negro press finds so convenient to express the grievances of the Negroes as well as their highest aspirations, which the Peglers and Browns try to destroy with slander and abuse.

Fascism is avowed to destroy all of the aspirations of the Negro people.

These in the main are the reasons for the common oppression of the Negro people. This oppression arose from a slave feudalistic society and is perpetuated by the Southern feudalistic bourgeois, poll taxers and monopolistic capital.

HITLER'S ROLE

Today Hitler represents the most imperialistic, monopolistic and oppressive of all the imperialistic bourgeoisies. Nazi imperialism has destroyed nations and seeks to subjugate all nations and peoples. The native fascists are the Southern bourgeois, poll taxers, "white supremacy advocates" and Hoover Republicans who want to make terms with Hitler, subjugate the Negro people, suppress the trade unions and destroy democratic liberties.

Schuyler tries to obscure the need for struggle against the Axis powers and the identity of the real fascist agents in this country. He denounces the struggle for defense of democratic liberties and the preservation of the Constitution as a part of the struggle to defeat the Axis.

In his column of Dec. 7, 1941, he chided those Negroes who would make the Constitution a "national fetish." Thus in one stroke of the pen he tries to strike out in its entirety the centuries of struggle for Negro freedom and democracy.

In the objective political sense, by advocating an innocent sounding "non-violent, non-cooperative campaign," Schuyler plays right into the hands of the fascist enemies of the Negro people. Because any movement that forestalls, sabotages and causes confusion in the war effort is against every liberal

policy advanced by the administration to facilitate the nation's war effort. Fundamentally, therefore, Schuyler advocates a doctrine of despair, frustration, defeat and demoralization. This is the line that runs through all of his columns.

KINDS OF CRITICISM

There are two kinds of criticism:

- (1) the kind that aims to make stronger the fight against the common foe, fascism, and (2) the kind that masks itself to denounce the war, questions the sincerity of the win-the-war forces and sows demoralization and confusion in the interest of our enemies. The latter is Schuyler's method.

Instead of frustration and defeatism, the Negro people who hold a great stake in the destruction of fascism, should support fully the war, the Commander-in-Chief, our allies Britain and the Soviet Union and the millions of our colored allies in China, India and the entire United Nations.

Finally, we can pay little attention to the fact that Schuyler takes as his starting point a letter which was written to him by the followers of Father Divine, whose sincerity no honest person can doubt, but for whom there is doubt about Schuyler's respect. Schuyler brings disgrace not only upon himself in his caricature of the Negro people and opposition to the war, but causes deep concern for the paper for which he writes, whose policy on the war is generally correct and wholesome.

Rights And Duties In Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia A Democracy

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Negro History Week

WHEN a majority group of people decide to participate in the affairs of government, and when they decide to cherish their history, then they may consider themselves on a plane of equality with the majority group of people. Negroes in our country have not fully decided to participate in the affairs of government, but

substantial sums of money to keep alive the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. By contributing sums ranging from fifteen cents to one dollar, the rural, the city, and the college, teachers have given an average amount of \$500 each year

JEANES SUPERVISORS IN THE LEAD

Research activity and the publication of the history of the Negro have rested chiefly with Woodson located at Washington, D. C.; the task of promotion has rested chiefly with the large body of school supervisors and principals located throughout the country. Leading all others in the promotion in our country are the sixty-five Jeanes supervisors and as many principals in the state of Virginia.

These consecrated Virginia workers have not only insisted on the study of the Negro in all schools and classes in their charge, they have also made themselves responsible for raising

they have decided to cherish their history. The chief expression of this decision is the annual observance of Negro History Week. Not only Negro History Week but all phases of historical activity—research, publication, and study—now greatly concern this minority group. Carter G. Woodson has prepared the way in research; this same man has also pioneered in publication; and thousands of boys and girls are now engaged in the study of the Negro. Serving as the national

headquarters for this activity are the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and the Associated Publishers at 1538 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Association was founded by Carter G. Woodson at Chicago, September 9, 1915. The founding of this association by Woodson takes equal

DR. JACKSON

59-1943

WANT BIAS OUTLAWED FOR GOOD NOT JUST DURATION

N.Y. Amsterdam Star-News
BATTLE WILL ONLY BE HARDER AFTER WAR IS OVER WHEN REACTION SETS IN

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

NEWSPAPER EDITORS, including some from the daily press; ministers, politicians, Negro leaders and white liberal-minded folk as well as many others who are "plain scared" to death of Hitler, keep imploring America to drop the bars of racial discrimination in the interest of the war effort.

These leaders cry for unity on the grounds that to be otherwise weakens our production program and furnishes choice material for the Axis propaganda makers.

JAN 2 - 1943

Look Beyond Duration

Negroes, right now, must begin to look beyond the duration . . . further than six months beyond.

It is just possible that some of these persons who say "for the duration" are hopeful that once we are in, we shall be able to stay in. This is not necessarily true. Many others, however, especially the group that is willing to accept anything while we are beating Hitler—are literal in their claims, "for the duration." Their interest and equity for all will end when the guns are silenced.

Throughout the South, they are honest—if brutal—in their position. The Dixie rebels don't pretend—not even for the duration, and when this war is over, they will be joined by the Hitler-frightened bunch who are willing to compromise their view on the race issue in an effort to save their own skins. We may be amazed at the change of heart many of our present-day friends will take after the war has been won.

Haven't we noted already a cooling off of some of those who only a few short months ago, when the enemy was on the march—we hailed as our staunch friends, and as strong advocates of the Four Freedoms for everybody, everywhere in the world.

The Negro editors, Negro leaders and scores of white friends of freedom have been battling for equal opportunity for all citizens for 77 years. It is nothing new to these stalwart warriors, but it took this war, with global aspects involving all races and beliefs, to focus the spotlight on the evils and injustices of the pernicious American policy of racial discrimination.

Hitler's terror against the Jews, and Great Britain's policy in India, as well as that in other colonies, played the major role in whipping up sentiment in this country against jim crowism and the general attitude of the white people here toward the Negro.

Must Hold Our Gains

It is our job now to see that we hold all the gains we make . . . that we shall be so entrenched at the end of the war that it not only will be impossible to push us back, but that we can continue our march forward. Even the most optimistic of us are aware that a wave of reaction is going to set in after the war. This battered world will shake itself and get back as close as it possibly can to its old way of life.

It may be a part of the strategy to pretend we are merely asking for a better deal for the duration so we can help win the war. But we must not kid ourselves; we want a better deal. This is our country and our country is at war. Negroes will fight and work wherever they are put. They will complain about the injustices, but they'll keep on working and fighting until victory is won.

Meanwhile, let's quit talking about a mere moratorium on discrimination, jim crowism and other injustices for the duration. We want them banned forever. Our interest in, and determination to put everything we have into the task of winning the war conflicts in no way with our interest in and determination to win political, economic, and social freedom for the Negro people.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

PREJUDICE

(From The Cincinnati Independent)

Prejudice is one of the most unfair words in the Eng-

NATIONAL NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

lish language. Unfair because as the word implies, it pre-judges. Prejudgment is often erroneous because all of the facts on which judgment should be made are not known. Negroes are sensitive to the word because its frequent use in racial matters.

Race prejudice so hateful and fallacious has been and is the blight to many aspiring Negroes. Race prejudice often blinds the person possessing it to normal consideration of the one to whom the prejudice is directed. The viciousness of racial prejudice is in the fact that the person to whom the prejudice is directed can do little about it. A prejudice toward Negro, a Jew, an Indian—because of his race or religion is an unsurmounted obstacle.

Many foreigners realizing American prejudice to certain foreign names, have changed them. Many illiterate persons, or uncultured individuals have adhered to strict discipline in the class room or lecture hall to direct prejudice from them. The cure for prejudice is knowledge and objectivity. Have you tested your prejudices?

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

FEB 8 1943

By Charles H. Gibbs.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK is a period in which the attention of the twelve million Negroes of this country is invited to examination of their role in past, present and subsequent history. The celebration of this significant week has extended to all parts of the United States. It has been the timely policy of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History to attempt to stimulate an interest in race history and achievement on the part of children as well as adults, thus making an early start at cultivation of pride and appreciation of race.

The approach to the study of the Negro is, for the most part, through books, and it may be said, that for many of us, Negro History is necessarily a Book Week. There is an ever increasing demand for a larger number of books which treat of the Negro if we would intelligently participate in the celebration of Negro History Week. Consequently, in the face of this demand, libraries generally offer a much wider selection of materials on the Negro today than they could boast some years ago.

The Negro collection at Auburn Branch Library embraces history, biography, art, literature, music, sociology and religion, and it is hoped that within this collection there may be found just the book to suit the needs and desires of all the Atlanta public. A special space is afforded this collection which renders it ready available to all

The union has organized an affair in connection with Negro History week at the Hotel Diplomat this Friday.

Hazel Scott and the Golden Gate Quartette, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Roy Wilkins, and Sam Burt, manager of the union will be among the entertainers and speakers. Proceeds will be used by the Anti-Discrimination Committee to carry on the struggle for the abolition of the poll tax.

Speech To Conclude Negro History Week

Dr. Robert Prentiss Daniel, president of Shaw university, will speak at Hampton institute tonight, climaxing the celebration of Negro History week at the local college. He will give an address in Ogden hall at 8:15 following an organ recital of Negro music by Noah F. Ryder of the music department.

A native of Ettrick, Dr. Daniel received his undergraduate training at Virginia Union university in Richmond, and taught at Wayland academy and at Virginia union before securing his master's and doctor's degrees from Columbia university. He was on two occasions visiting professor of education at the Hampton institute summer school and taught psychology and education at Shaw university before being elected to the presidency there.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 7, 1943

NEGROES HOLD HISTORY WEEK

Negro History Week will be observed at Hampton institute Feb. 7-14, with a program of special events announced by the Negro History society of the college.

Headlining the program is a quiz-contest on the facts of Negro history in Ogden hall Monday night. The Fidi Amici social club of the college is cooperating with the Negro History society in conducting the contest.

Another event is the address by Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of Shaw university, Friday, when there will also be an organ recital, presenting the works of Negro composers, by Noah F. Ryder of the music department.

WEEK OPENS

"The Race on Parade," a pageant of Negro accomplishments through the ages, will be presented next Sunday night by the College Student Christian association.

Newport News, Va. Press
February 7, 1943

NEGRO HISTORY

Through-out the week, there will also be on display in the college library a group of student paintings dealing with different aspects of Negro history.

Book Dean Ransome In Speech Friday

The Newport News Negro Teach-

Dean Ransome

will speak Friday

at Hampton institute

tonight

ard university law school, as speaker, the observance is expected to touch nearly all segments of the local Negro population. During the week the schools will place special emphasis on the contribution of Negroes to the advancement of democracy, through curricular and extra-curricular activities; and attractive exhibits are being staged by fraternities and sororities of Hampton and Newport News.

Prizes Offered

In order to stimulate greater interest and appreciation on the part of pupils, several prizes are being offered to the individual pupils writing the best essays, delivering the best orations, or composing the best original poems on Negro life and history.

The public program will take place at 8 p. m. Friday at the Negro recreation center, Thirty-fifth street and Orcutt avenue. The invocation will be offered by Rev. John B. Henderson and the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. Metz Rollins. The Huntington high school choir, directed by Mozart T. Fraser, will sing Dett's "Listen to the Lambs" and Cain's arrangement of the spiritual, "Go Down, Moses."

Dr. L. F. Palmer, Huntington principal, will introduce Ransome, who will speak on "The Negro's Position in the Democracy of Today." Mrs. Irma Thompson will speak briefly of the Negro history week observance here.

NATIONAL NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

(By Clara Celestine Barnes, Colored)

Wendell Elementary School

The second week in February has come to be known as National Negro History Week. During this week the nation pays special tribute to those American citizens of the Negro race who have done some outstanding task along the line of achievement or progress. During this week we celebrate the achievements of Negro Americans in many fields and recognize their important contributions in all fields.

It is true that everything which the Negro has achieved has not been advanced democracy, however the Negro has been a positive force in the advancement of democracy.

It is needless to mention the achievements which the Negro has made in arts and letters, education, sciences, industries, religion, agriculture, health and other fields of advanced democracy. These achievements and the opportunities and promises of still greater achievements in the future are our stake in America.

As we observe National Negro History Week, let us keep in mind the words of President Roosevelt when he said:

"The steady progress of our Negro citizens during the three quarters of a century that have elapsed since their emancipation emphasizes what can be accomplished by free men in a free country. Moreover, their achievement in art, letters, sciences, and public service during a brief 75 years of freedom should give all Americans renewed determination to marshal all our strength to maintain and perpetuate our priceless heritage of free institutions."

I EXPRESS CONFIDENT HOPE THAT A RACE WHICH HAS ACHIEVED SO MUCH IN SO FEW YEARS MAY GO FORWARD TO EVEN NOBLER THINGS IN THE GENERATIONS AHEAD."

Negro History Week Celebrated In High Schools

SPECIAL PROGRAM A. M. E. CHURCH SUNDAY AFTERN'N

Beautifying Club Met Thursday Afternoon at Home Mrs. Lemor Marbury—Other Colored News Items.

By Ella McElroy

Negro History Week is being celebrated in all high schools and colleges throughout the country. A special program at the chapel hour at McReynolds high school is sponsored by the history classes. Mrs. W. J. Hancock, teacher. The achievements of our group in the various avenues of life regardless of unfavorable conditions is emphasized by Prof. Wood. The late Dr. Washington Carver of Tuskegee startled the world by his great discoveries. The history of our group in America during the eighty years of freedom is outstanding and it should be impressed upon our youth.

The life and work of the great sister, Mrs. Christine Cooley, last Sunday.

Miss Lula Grinter spent the weekend in Chattanooga. She reports a very pleasant visit.

The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. George Curington are delighted to know their infant son is growing very fast since it has returned from the Children's hospital in Chattanooga.

Mrs. George McCarver and daughter, Lilly Mae, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. John Floyd. They have recently adopted a little girl three months old from the orphans' home in Chattanooga. Her name is Dorothy Ann Floyd. Eddie Staley writes encouraging letters from Camp Shelby. He hopes to come home soon.

The Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Lemor Marbury was hostess for the Beautifying Club Thursday afternoon. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Tulull Mobley of Chattanooga is spending the week with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Kinley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayworth of Victoria spent Saturday in the city shopping and visiting friends.

Mrs. Clara Waite of Cleveland, Ohio, is at home for a few weeks. Miss Naomi Lane, of Massolin, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Lane, of North Pittsburgh.

Ernest Buchanan left Monday for very pleasant visit with relatives and friends.

Carl Morris is at home from New York where he is in camp. He looks well and enjoys army life.

Ardelburt Beene passed the examination in Camp Forrest and left Monday evening for Ft. Benning, Ga. He was very anxious to enlist in the U. S. army. He has the best wishes of a host of friends.

George Crowe, a resident of the city for many years, and who has been confined to his room with rheumatism, seems to be growing weaker each day. He is tenderly cared for by his devoted wife who sits by his bedside every night.

There will be a special program at the A. M. E. church Sunday afternoon sponsored by the city-wide Missionary Society. Mrs. L. E. Hyatt, president.

Mr. and Mrs. W.G. Foster of Chattanooga were guests of their

task of winning and maintaining democracy for all the people of our land.

The program for the observance of Negro History Week, previously worked out in detail by the Citizens Committee, did not reach its maximum realization. But the people of this area can be very well satisfied in the scope and extent of its observance.

Governor Harry F. Kelly of the State of Michigan issued a proclamation setting aside February 14-20 as Negro History Week. President R. J. Thomas of the UWA-CIO also issued a proclamation, calling upon the membership of the CIO to acquaint themselves with the Negro's history.

The Northwest Enterprise Seattle, Washington

CHACKING THE WALL

Negro History Week Advances Fight Against Jim Crow Bias in Detroit

By James W. Ford

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—The Negro History Week celebration made a deep impression in the city of Detroit and in several other communities in the state of Michigan. Its commemoration took place simultaneously and together with the observance of the birthday anniversaries of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass found-ers of American democracy.

It was proper and singularly effective that the celebration of the contribution of the Negro people to the advancement of American democracy, the sciences, arts, and culture of the arsenal of democracy coincided with the keen interest in victory over Hitlerism. Large masses of both white and Negro citizens are being convinced that their victory over Hitler is also a supreme



James W. Ford

task of winning and maintaining democracy for all the people of our land.

The program for the observance of Negro History Week, previously worked out in detail by the Citizens Committee, did not reach its maximum realization. But the people of this area can be very well satisfied in the scope and extent of its observance.

Governor Harry F. Kelly of the State of Michigan issued a proclamation setting aside February 14-20 as Negro History Week. President R. J. Thomas of the UWA-CIO also issued a proclamation, calling upon the membership of the CIO to acquaint themselves with the Negro's history.

The Northwest Enterprise Seattle, Washington

CHACKING THE WALL

Crack the wall of race prejudice and crack it hard!"

Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of Shaw university, told the students of Hampton Institute last Friday night, in an address which climaxed the observance of Negro History Week at the college.

"Cracking the wall does not mean that we want to be white," he declared. "Negroes may seem ashamed to be colored, when they are simply afraid to be colored. What they want are the rights and privileges of any citizen, including immunity from insults in public places. Hair-straightening and other devices are simply what naturalists call 'protective mimicking' or 'defensive adaptability' in the world of nature."

"There is no virtue in color," he continued. "Retaliation by glorification of blackness only sets up a new falsehood against another falsehood. Color lines within race are one of the most weakenink follies of our group. We must discard the whole matter of blood and race as linked with inferiority or superiority."

Race Funds Make Study Of Our History Possible

By ALFRED SMITH
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — "Ne-

"This is no time for misunderstanding. It is the opportune moment for mutual understanding and cooperation," declared the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History last week as it set aside the week of Feb. 7 to 14 to be observed as Negro History Week. During this period, attention has been focused upon the role of the Negro in American life. The Association said that the moment for mutual understanding and cooperation "can best come through a knowledge of history which will include the contribution of the Negro along with that of all other groups. This is the history which must be made available to all."

As pointed out by the Association, the week opened upon an optimistic note. "It will offer to Negroes the opportunity to dedicate themselves to the study of the Negro's past in order to gain greater knowledge and a higher appreciation of themselves. It also offers a challenge to members of the white race both upon the basis of scholarship and fair play. This challenge is to know the true history of the Negro, free from malicious stereotypes which make it so difficult to think clearly about the Negro."

We firmly believe that there are few issues of greater importance, even today in the midst of our struggle for economic, social and civic concessions, than a true knowledge of our past. Members of other races are usually proud of themselves and evince great faith in the future based on adequate knowledge of their racial or national past. In most instances, the story of the Negro is fragmentary. The lead taken by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in ferreting out our background from the mass of lies, legends and deliberate distortions with which the world has been fed for so long, is of paramount importance in our quest for a place in the sun.

groes furnish more than 95 per cent of the financial support which has made successful debt-free institutions of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and the related Associated Publishers."

Thus Dr. Carter G. Woodson, organizer and director of the two cultural institutions, gave the lie this week to the twin myths that Negroes are uninterested and are ashamed of their cultural beginnings, and that they will not support cultural institutions.

"Negroes are definitely interested in their own culture, and when informed, proud of their heritages. This interest and pride has drawn the attention of competent investigators to a neglected field. It has led to publication of quantities of scientific data, and further inclusion of sympathetic information on the Negro in school text books. The result is increased respect for the Negro," said Dr. Woodson.

Association Setup

Organized in Chicago in September, 1915, and incorporated in the District of Columbia in October, 1915, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History promotes historical research, study of the Negro through clubs and schools, inter-racial understanding; and published books and journals on Negro life.

In January 1916, the first number of the Journal of Negro History made its appearance. Published regularly since, volumes of this scientific monthly magazine constitute the greatest collection of original data on the Negro ever assembled. Its list of contributors over the years includes leading social science scholars of all races. Intended primarily for the use of those who incline toward serious study, it is available in nearly every library in the world.

In 1937 publication of the monthly Negro History Bulletin, was begun. Profuse illustration, concise statement and simplified language im-

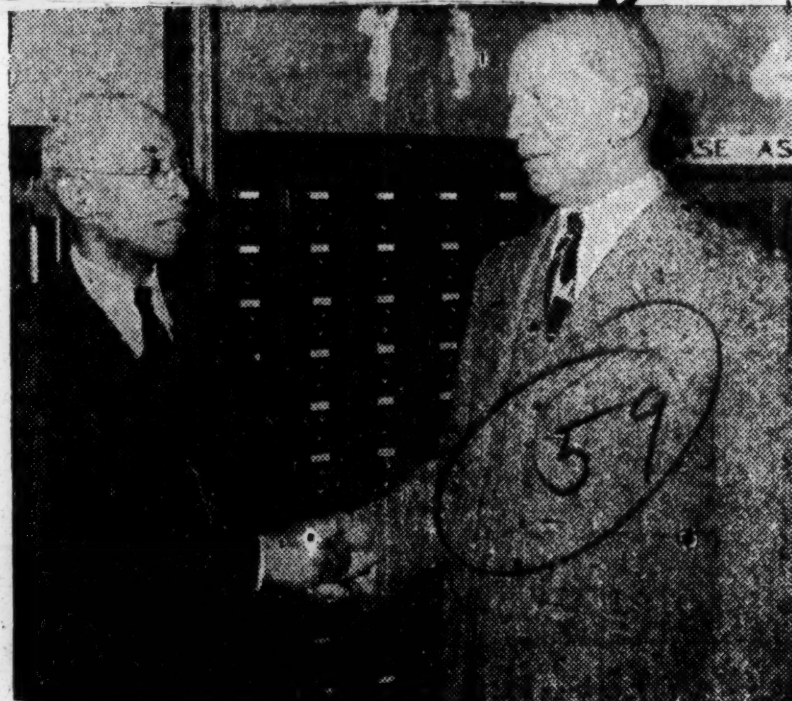
mediately made this the most popular feature of the association. Teachers of history in school and college find it indispensable. Circulation is 10,000.

The association has branches in many cities and even maintains junior societies. Financial support comes through membership, which is open to all interested persons through the branches or directly with the Washington office. The roll of life members includes most Negro leaders and they receive the journal and bulletin and other publications without charge. Although life memberships cost \$100, a membership may be had for as little as \$1 a year with free receipt of the Bulletin.

Subscriptions and contributions from the thousands of child and adult members provide an annual income of approximately \$16,000. Most of this is expended for printing.

Because publishing firms frequently refused to accept books and pictures for publication when they dealt exclusively with matters primarily of interest to Negroes, Dr. Woodson organized an incorporated Associated Publishers in 1921. This

Defender
Chicago, Ill.



Dr. Carter G. Woodson (right) famed author and lecturer and founder, with James G. Bee, president of the Du Sable History club.

all-Negro publishing firm brings out approximately a book a month, most of them by Negro authors, and all of them dealing with Negro life and history.

Publications are planned to cover in the form of textbooks and popular treatises every phase of Negro life and history. There are textbooks of Negro history on several levels, juvenile books of poetry, folk tales and African myths, biographies, and sociological studies.

While the more scholarly pretentious works such as "Negro Education in Alabama: A Study in Cotton and Steel" by Horace Mann Bond, recommended by research societies, have a relatively limited sale, other more popular works run into many editions. Among best sellers are "The Negro in Our History," by Carter Woodson; "Women Builders," by Sadie Daniel; "The Negro in Sports," by E. B. Henderson, and "Negro Folk Tales" by Helen Whiting.

A full third of the publishing company's business is in pictures of distinguished Negroes. A dozen of them may be had for a dollar and include educators, editors, churchmen, industrialists, statesmen, artists, women, and those in many other classifications. Supply is based on demand and soon to be had will be Negro war heroes.

Forthcoming publications include "Harriet Tubman" by Jewish Earl Conrad who found white publishers unwilling to accept his radical treatment of the famous "Underground General." Mrs. Altona Johns has collected play games of the Deep South and presents them with illustrations by James Porter. Mercer Cook's "Five French Negro Authors" will intrigue the literary minded.

Woodson the Man

Virginia-born, 68-year-old Carter Goodwin Woodson attended Kentucky's famous Berea college, graduated from Chicago U., studied at Sorbonne, Paris, and secured his doctorate at Harvard in 1912. He served the Washington public schools as teacher and principal, was a dean at Howard U. and at West Virginia State.

A life-long bachelor, his pretended hardness and cynicism fools few, and never his friends. He draws no salary for his services to the association and turns back into the business part of that he draws from the prospering publishing concern. He is passionately appreciative of the unselfish efforts of friends all over the country who work and organize branches to insure success of the work. Characteristically he is supremely unaware of the real extent to which he has commanded respect for the Negro.

Surprisingly, daily orders for books come from white southerners who want to learn about Negroes. And because of Carter Woodson, colored children hold up their heads in pride at their once-unknown heritages.

THE TERM "NEGRO"

The GUARDIAN has for many years opposed the use of the word "Negro" as a designation of our racial element. Today, we reproduce an article by Thos. H. R. Clarke of Washington, D. C., on the subject, printed in The GUARDIAN of Aug. 26, 1933. Preceding Mr. Clarke's article, is the editorial of our late editor as follows:

"DO AWAY WITH 'NEGRO' "

We earnestly request that every reader of The GUARDIAN peruse carefully the statement in this edition of Thos. H. R. Clarke, under the caption "As to term Negro." We want every reader to know Mr. Clarke's reasons for opposing the use of the word 'N' as a race name . . .

AS TO TERM "NEGRO"

A highly educated young man was complaining today that some of the Washington newspapers had dropped the Capital "N" in Negro and was substituting the "little n" instead.

Looking at the young man it was at once seen that he was about as far removed from the physical type which commonly passes in America for "Negro," as the so-called "white" man who happened to be present.

He asked me what I thought about it. I replied that I didn't care a continental . . . what kind of an "N" was used since the word had no validity in the field of ethnology—that Africa had no NEGRO race or tribe, and that the word was improperly employed within the United States—that there was no Negro here now or at any time in the past.

The word NEGRO is perpetuated by racial prejudice and ignorance on the part of many whites, and by a group of PROFESSIONAL NEGROES—that is to say colored men and women who make a profession of being NEGROES; and by another group of hypnotized colored men and women, who believe that the NEGRO has some high and mighty mission to perform in this country.

It is further perpetuated by an unsophisticated class of schooled colored men and women who are perfectly willing to be known as NEGROES, but who wilt under the racial designation of NEGRESS applied to one of their women.

One of the latest publications on Africa, places all the African tribes North of the Equator with the Caucasian group, and gives very intelligent reasons for this classification—stating that it is

not a matter of color which determines the classification. All South of the Equator is placed in one general ethnic group—BANTU, and then goes on to say that "the ZULU is the finest physical specimen of mankind in the World."

Now here we are within the United States, mixed with European, American Indian and a slight strain of Asiatic blood, insisting that we be designated by a term, first employed by a ruthless band of Spanish and Portuguese pirates, which merely meant the skin color of the West African natives.

Battling for the big "N" is nonsense and a waste of valuable time in the effort to perpetuate a word, which means remoteness from social and political influence, economic power and prestige.

THOS. H. R. CLARKE,
Washington, D. C.

The African Academy Of Arts and Research

Cincinnati, Ohio

Because Africa is so little known in the United States know little about each other at a time when it is crucial that they should be well acquainted, an African Academy of Arts and Research has been organized to spread knowledge here of what is still "the Dark Continent" to many Americans, it is announced today (Sunday, November 14) by Kingsley Mbadiwe, head of the board of directors. Mr. Mbadiwe is a member of a noted Nigerian family and has been a student, writer and speaker on African subjects in this country for the past two years.

A temporary office was opened yesterday (Saturday) following a first meeting of the board of directors, at 55 West Forty-second Street, and first

steps are being taken to organize the widening of information about African art, business and life generally. Suggestions as to what knowledge about Africa is wanted are invited, for, as Mr. Mbadiwe points out in a statement, "I found in my travels in the United States that many people did not even know we had schools—they still think of Africa as entirely like the adventure books and pictures."

The first project of the Academy is the presentation of an African Dance Festival at Regie Hall on Monday evening, December 13, at which Mr. Roosevelt will be guest of honor and will speak. It is being staged by Asadata Dafora, outstanding African dancer and musician in this country, whose African dance-dramas, "Kyunkor" and "Zunguru" won wide acclaim when presented some years ago, on Broadway and elsewhere.

PLAIN TALK

By ELMER A. GARTER

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The election of Justice Francis E. Rivers in the City of New York has more significance than is apparent at first glance. For it was not enough for Francis E. Rivers to be a brilliant lawyer and that no one will deny; it was not enough that he possess a high sense of honor and integrity and that he surely does; it was not enough that he had the respect of citizens of both races because of his unblemished character and that he

But with all these qualifications Francis E. Rivers could not have been elected against a so formidable opponent as Joseph Higgins by the colored vote alone even if it had all been cast for him, and strange to say it wasn't. To win he had to have the support of thousands and thousands of white voters who had to be able to rise above the consideration of color and race and to support the man whom the great bar associations of the City of New York had pronounced the best qualified.

The result of the election is a vindication of the judgment of Governor Dewey, not only in his selection but in his appraisal of public reaction to the appointment.

No more practical lesson could be administered to those Negroes who have been intent on a program designed to create a purely black electorate as they are intent on creating a purely black Harlem. For if the Negro is ever to attain high political office, it must be by the combined vote of both colored and white citizens for the Negro population alone can only guarantee election in districts predominantly

Negro if then. And for the most part the offices dependent on mere district support are the smaller political offices, unless through gerrymandering a solid Negro senatorial or congressional district is created. I realize that by this method (gerrymandering) the Negro electorate has often been effectively deprived of proper representation

A house divided against itself
By race and creed and caste and pet
Is built on sinking sand.
Democracy is big and tough,
Has guts enough and brains enough
To handle Hitlers and Bilbos rough

In this or any land.
In foxholes out on wild Bataan,
An American is an American,
Whether he's black or white.
A bullet knows no color line,
A Jap bomb knows no Jim Crow sign;
Diseases rot your race and mine
In the hells of day and night.

We say to white men: "If you stand
As we have stood for this
For Truth and Liberty,
No enemy without — within —
Can put this good earth's mighty men
Into a fascist prison-pen
And lynch Democracy!"

CAVIAR and CABBAGE

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Hymn for Black America in 1944

We black folk are no longer bums
Grateful for the scraps and crumbs
That fall from the white man's table.
We want our jobs with equal pay,
We want our rights without delay,
We want Democracy today—
And not an empty fable.

When we were held in slavery,
We black men fought for Democracy:
It's nothing new to us.
We didn't wait 'till Hitler came
To smear the Bill of Rights with shame,
Blot nations out with sword and flame,
Make cultures verminous.
In this great free,
We want no white man's charity,
Nor patronizing jobs.
We want no Uncle Toms, and then
We want no White House monkey-men
To sell us out with bow and grin
As if the race were lobs.

We've been the last that you have hired
And then the first that you have fired,
And that has got to stop.
All double standards now must go;
The United Nations want to know
If Uncle Sam kicks out Jim Crow
And gives